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POETRY.

[From the Atlantic Souvenir.]

COLENE DE ROSE.

"Here are we in a bright and breathing world."
WESTWORTH.

There is light and joy in this glowing world,
Where'er we turn our gaze,
In the lake in its summer beauty curl'd,
In the dancing sunbeam's rays.

There is joy o'er the hills, where the corn waves bright,
Where the fields are yellow with grain,
Where the fruit of the vine crowns each sunny height,
Whence the purple wine they drain.

There is joy 'mid the mountains, the wild and the free,
Where the step of man has not come,
Where the deer bound along in tameless glee,
Away to his forest home.

There is joy in the deep trackless paths of the ocean,
Where the sky meets the kiss of the spray
Where no sound is heard, save the billows commotion
As they dash on their endless way.

There is joy in the dawn of the cheerful sun,
When the world is awakened to light;
At its setting, when care and labor are done,
In the stillness and beauty of night.

There is joy in childhood's witching tone,
In the light of its laughing eyes,
Ere the heart with sorrow has heavy grown,
Or the cheek been blighted by sighs.

There is joy in the purple light of youth,
The season of gay romance,
When the heart beats high in stainless truth,
And love beams in every glance.

O! who is not blest in this fair world to dwell?
Though some sorrow may dim it with pain,
They are sent to prevent us from loving too well
A spot where we may not remain.

There is joy in the dream of another sphere,
E'en lovelier and brighter than this;
There the clouds that obscure the sunshine here
Shall be lost in endless bliss.

From the News Letter.

MEMENTO MORI.

I've seen some females, there are many such,
Who strive to look thin, delicate, and pale:
Whose fragile forms, scarce palpable to touch,
Seem strange and frightful as a goblin tale,
Who pride themselves in seeming weak & frail,
In going thinly clad, and *tightly lac'd*;
Who tread the streets, rejoicing to reveal
A ghost-like visage, and portentious waist,
The mournful witnesses of morbid taste.

And when I meet such images of woe,
A sudden tremor rushes o'er my frame:
Such wasp like figures conjure to my view,
The fabled hour glass in the hand of Time—
And when I see them swim through Fashion's stream,
And hear them sigh with pain, and gasp for breath,
With dress disgusting as an hideous dream,
And features mournful as a cypress wreath—
Methinks I hear them shriek—*Remember Death!*

Behold, alas our days we spend!
How vain they be how soon they end!

BEHOLD
How short a span
Was long enough of old
To measure out the life of man:
In those well temper'd days, his time was then
Survey'd, cast up, and found but threescore years and ten.

ALAS
And what is that?
They come and slide and pass
Before my tongue can tell the what,
The posts of time are swift, which having run
Their seven short stages o'er, their shortlived task is done.

OUR DAYS
Begun we lend
To sleep, to antic plays
And toys until the first stage end;
12 waning moons, twice 5 times told we give
To unrecovered loss: we rather breathe than live.

WE SPEND
A ten year's breath
Before we apprehend
What 'tis to live in fear of death;
Our childish dreams are filled with paint'd joys
Which please our sense awhile, and waking prove but toys.

HOW VAIN
How wretched is
Poor man, that doth remain
A slave to such a state as this!
His days are short at longest; yet lavished out or lost.

THEY BE
The secret springs
That make our minutes flee
On wings more swift than eagle's wings!
Our life's a clock, and every gasp of breath
Breathes forth a warning grief till time shall strike a death.

HOW SOON
Our new-born light
Attains to full-aged noon!
And this, now soon to grey-hair'd night!
We spring, we bud, we blossom, and we blast
Ere we can count our days; our days they flee so fast.

THEY END
When scarce begun,
And ere we apprehend
That we begin to live, our life is done
Man, count thy days; and if they fly too fast
For thy dull thought to count, count every day the last.

PASSION.—Have not to do with any man in his passions; for men are not like iron, to be wrought upon when they are hot.

MISCELLANY.

From the Casket.

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

OR THE COURSE OF CRIME.

Cælum ipsum petimus stultitia—HOR.
——Scarce the gods and heavenly climes
Are safe from our audacious crimes—DRYDEN.
Julus et in jeure ægro
Nascuntes domini.—PERSEUS.
"Our passions play the tyrant in our breast."

Travelling through the Atlantic States some few years since, for information, I luckily, though accidentally, fell in company, at Richmond. Virginia, with two intelligent and pious gentlemen, who I discovered in conversation, were travelling on the same route with myself to Charleston, in South Carolina. I say I luckily fell in with them, for Providence had designed that I should receive a lesson from them which years should not obliterate, and which was destined to create a new era in the very principles of my mind and faith. I was young and just ripening into manhood. Strange as it may seem, yet it is no less true, that from the age reason fully developes itself I had constantly been allured by the rhetorical tinsel and false reasoning of modern infidelity, and while I pursued with untiring zeal, the study of such authors as Paine, Voltaire, Mirabeau, d'Alembert, and a host of others, I never gave an hour to the perusal of Holy Writ. I then had no taste for the grandeur of eloquence and the sublimity of poetry, which are to be found in the scriptures; and, short sighted mortal, I measured the endless chain of revelation by the finite rule of reason without once considering that reason leaves off at the precise point where revelation commences. The hour which began my acquaintance with the two strangers was also the beginning of a revolution in my existence and opinions. And, no doubt, had not the hand of Heaven brought us together my destiny had been temporal and eternal ruin. This was the first time I had ever known the benefit of good company.

Morning dawned upon the beautiful city of Richmond, and the clamorous sound of the horn gave us warning of the hour of departure. There were no passengers save the two strangers and myself, and all things being adjusted, and bidding adieu to our host, we departed. And here it is necessary that the reader should identify the two strangers. The one an old gentleman, supposed to be seventy years of age, though but sixty, as I afterwards discovered, was about six feet high, and of slender apparently wasted form; whose white silvery locks, pale and furrowed face and sunken eyes, impressed the mind with the idea that he was but the shadow of what he once had been. Dressed in a full suit of the finest black cloth, and his garments being of the form of those worn by the clerical functionaries, I at first supposed him to be a minister, though he was not. His manner was serious, and it was evident occasionally that he was unhappy. The younger stranger, was sedate and serious, though apparently happy in his condition. He was a well formed man, though under the middle size, with light hair, florid countenance, and the most pleasing and benevolent expression in his face I ever beheld. His dress was no more remarkable than his features, being attired in dark blue cloth, of the form worn by pious people.

Such were the two strangers whom I accidentally encountered, but can never forget. The lecture which I received from them, on the deleterious consequences of crime, can never fade from my memory, while my heart continues to pulsate. It was probably owing to my dress, which was in the extreme of fashion, and my conduct at the first village on our route, that I received the benefits of a conversation that cannot be forgotten. My conduct spoken of was in calling for a glass of brandy, which was preceded with a tremendeous oath. The old man was at my elbow. Suddenly he stretched forth his aged hand, trembling with emotion, and laying it softly on my head, burst into tears, but said nothing, for his heart was to full to speak. Had a shaft of of lightning descended from Heaven at that moment, it could not have stunned me more. His manner, his countenance, his attitude, and his tears were irresistible.

We were again in the stage coach on the road, and it seemed as though the circumstances just mentioned were forgotten. The conversation on a variety of topics, such as the growing infidelity and dissipation of the day, and the improper course pursued by many parents in educating their children, and at length settled down on infidelity, as though Providence had directed it for my good I, through pride, as many other young persons do, took up the argument on the side of infidelity; but I was soon drove from my post by the powerful arguments and feeling appeals of the old gentleman.

"I knew you were an infidel" said he, by the manner in which you called for the glass of brandy."

"And by what sign," I enquired.

"By a recklessness in the act," said he, which, from long experience in the world, I can easily penetrate,"

His countenance brightened as he spoke these words, though a tear was stealing down the furrow in his face.

"You have been brought up in an improper manner," he observed, "and would to Heaven you were all I have known who have been directed to take the first step in vice instead of virtue." And another tear rolled down bis cheek. "Bring up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," he continued, and remarked that the mind of a child was as a blank sheet of paper, on which it was in the power of the parent to write good deeds or bad, and the direction would be given in like manner.

"Good or bad impressions," he said, "never fade from the mind when made in youth." To this the other stranger, rising up, responded. "And there is nothing more certain," said the old gentleman, "than that virtue leads to happiness, and all the things desirable here and hereafter; and vice to ruin, wretchedness, and misery eternal."

"But" said I "how can the belief in scepticism lead to wretchedness."

This seemed to be the climax of the conversation he desired, and he proceeded accordingly.

"Scepticism," said he, "takes off the restraint laid on our evil passions by the fear of hereafter, and hence comes a recklessness of character hereafter, and an indulgence in vice, which you know, no doubt, to be true." I could not deny the fact. "And," continued he, "you have every thing to lose. If religion is but a dream, and christianity a shadow, its possessors will be safe as you after death; but should they prove realities, how will you be disappointed." The thought startled me, and I could not answer.—"A belief in Christianity is the very bond of union in society, humanizing men and rendering a savage a harmless brother besides being the pasport to ever lasting felicity hereafter. Now, until you can introduce something better than Scepticism to supply the place of Christianity I will not agree to part with it.—A religious belief is a benefit to society, even if it did not extend beyond the grave; for it has been known to wrest the dagger from the band of the midnight assassin, the pistol from the hand of the suicide, and the fear of death from the heart of the dying malefactor."

His arguments were irresistable; I was convinced of the error of my opinion, and promised to read the Holy Scriptures in the same spirit of earnestness that I had read the Sceptics.

The conversation continued throughout the whole of our tedious journey, until it was suddenly arrested, as we came in view of the ruins of a once flourishing seminary, a few miles from the city of Charleston. The driver was ordered to stop, while, they contemplated a spot, which was not unknown to fame, and seemed to have a powerful influence on the minds of the two strangers. I saw nothing extraordinary in the situation, being the ruins of a small seminary, with a rural yard in front, interspersed with trees. I observed them both weep over the ancient wreck of time, and assumed the boldness to ask the cause, as we stood surveying the scene.

"You little arbour, beneath the spreading oak," said the old gentleman, "was once the scene of innocence to many children, but to one it was the prelude to a catalogue of the darkest crimes that ever the eye of humanity wept over.—Many worthy men have sat and played beneath that tree; but one poor boy, by the improper bias given to his mind by his parent, was destined to pass through a short life of crime and suffering, such as has seldom been equalled."

He ceased, applied his kerchief to his face, and wept sometime. When recovered, and seated in the stage coach, I begged him for the recital of the story, which, after some hesitation, he proceeded to relate as follows, while I attentively caught every word as it fell from his venerable lips.

"The history I shall relate," said the old man, "is the history beginning at the innocence of childhood, and proceeding, step by step, from crime to crime up to manhood, and the worst of crimes. Francis Roland, shipping merchant, well known in the city of New Orleans, married early in life, an amiable and pious young lady, who proved to be the best of wives, and the cause, in a great measure, of his success in realizing an independent fortune. She was not only the companion of his leisure hours, and the soother of his occasional woe, but she was his counsellor, and adviser, and his truest friend in the hour of need. She was not of the fashion of modern ladies, who think their husbands are designed only to acquire wealth for them to spend in the giddy voatex of dissipation; nor was she of that species of wives who serve only to suggest new luxuries and splendor. She was emphatically a pious woman, and well adapted to her husband, who was of a hot and impetuous character, and with all a confirmed sceptic. As with the most of mankind prosperity was a condition the most difficult to bear of any he had experienced, for in exact proportion to the advancement of that prosperity was his estrangement from the path of rectitude, and all that is held sacred among men.

It was a jest with him that Heaven favored the righteous, "for" said he, there is Tom Summerville, as religious as bigotry can make him, and yet is forced to be my servant to support his family."

"It may readily be supposed and asserted, that such a father was not calculated to educate a son. And yet that father had an only son. Many bitter tears the pious mother shed over the fearful destiny of her devoted child, in whose path she seemed like a presiding angel. But the father's will was imperative and determined, and what could that mother oppose to the headstrong determinations of a faithless infidel. She could do no more than weep, for the child was imbued with the disposition of its father, and the natural proneness to evil. Nevertheless, until six years of his life had passed, she had brought him up according to Solomon in the way he should go. Alas! had the father yielded the perogative entirely to her he might have grown up in the fear of God, and lived to be an ornament of human nature."

A large round tear rolled down the face of the aged narrator as he pronounced the last sentence, and some moments elapsed ere he proceeded.

"It was not until the father had acquired great opulence that he removed with his family from Orleans to Charleston, to escape the prevailing fever which then raged in the former place. With him removed also his trusty laborer, the pious Thomas Summerville, with his family, consisting of a wife, a son, and daughter, a lovely little girl. Through the earnest entreaties of the mother, Frank Roland was sent to the seminary which you saw in ruins; though his father declared he cared not whether he had much education or not, as money was the grand desideratum in this world and he would have enough of that thro' life, unless the much talked of Providence could rob him of it. With him Summerville sent his son and daughter to the same seminary. Frank, however had drank to deeply of his father's principles, and he already played the man in his fashionable dress, and in drinking drams, and playing cards. He could also swear as boldly as his father, and reason against the points of scripture he had been taught to contemn. His mother remonstrated, but in vain.

"It was one pleasant noon in summer when at the seminary that I strolled through the ground, and approached, unseen, the arbour which I pointed out to you. Concealed in the shrubbery, I beheld Frank Roland, Will Summerville, and two or three other boys seated."

"You know," said Frank to Will Summerville, "that my father is rich enough, and I wont get any lessons, for I never shall have any use for 'em; and if mother should undertake to make me get on my knees, like yours does, I'd cut a shine or two."

"Ah!" returned Will, "you will have a use for both before you die."

"Hugh!" responded Frank, "expect to hire you some day for my servant, just like my father does your father now."

"But, suppose, said Will, who was an industrious and intelligent boy, "that the wheel of fortune should happen to turn over, and turn me up and you down? Queerer things than that have happened."

Frank, unable to answer, turned off among the trees, and taking an old pack of cards from his pocket, called some of his comrades to play with him.

"Such were the two boys, Frank and Will, and such they grew up. In the mind of the former had been instilled the worst of principles, while the latter was brought up in the way he should go. At the age of manhood Will received from his pious father and mother their united blessing, and what little money they could give him, and went off in the spirit of adventure, no one knew whither. His sister, Julia, who remained with her parents, had also grown up a lovely girl, with all the charms of her sex. Now came the opportunity for the poisened mind of Frank to take its first step in irremediable crime. With an overflowing purse he had been hunted by those lions who go about seeking whom they may devour—I mean the members of drinking clubs, and gambling houses—nor needed he much persuasion. Habit, that powerful despot over the passions, soon fixed upon him the irrevocable chain, and he became the devotee of petty intemperance and gambling. I say petty, because it was at first only voluntary and occasionally, and the sums lost and won of but small amount. And thus it ever is; vice proceeds from positive to superlative, by regular and insensible degrees. By contemplating vice the mind becomes inured to that from whichat first it started and shuddered with horror. So it was with poor infatuated Frank, who, instead of meeting with the denunciation of an offended father, was cheered on his way as a young man of spirit and adventure whose judgement would reform him after he had learned the ways of the world. But, alas! time only tightened the chain.

To be concluded next week.

BOMBAY.

Extract from the Journal of Mr. Stone.

Dec. 12.—For the first time witnessed the swinging of natives on hooks thrust through their backs. This practice is not common in Bombay, and is confined to the Kumaty people, who live in the suburbs of the city. To-day three have propitiated the favor of their bloody gods, as they imagine, by performing this cruel rite. I saw only the last, a female.—She was about eighteen years of age, and strong and masculine in her appearance. Two hooks were thrust through the flesh in the back, these hooks were fixed to a rope fastened to the end of a beam, which when elevated, raised her about 30 feet into the air, and this beam was fixed to a car which was drawn with great velocity by forty or fifty natives in the circumference of a hundred rods. She with one hand held by a rope that was fastened to the beam as far forward as she could reach, which prevented her head from hanging down, but afforded her no other support; and with the other she brandished a flag and a large knife over the heads of the crowd as she sailed round. A large bag of yellow ochre, such as the natives paint their foreheads with, was tied about her waist. This she occasionally scattered round upon the people beneath her, which the ignorant natives received as a boon from their god. Having been drawn round in the course five times, the car stopped; but she made signs to have them go round again, as the sixth time is regarded as meritorious as all the preceding five. Her countenance exhibited great agony: her face became pale as death; and on being taken down she was unable to support herself. The whole scene was attended by their horrid music, and infernal shouts of joy. I expostulated with hundreds of people on the absurdity and wickedness of such sacrifices. I told them that instead of propitiating the favor of God they greatly excited his anger. They seemed to regard me as one who had no fear of the gods.—*Miss. Herald.*

PULL IT UP BY THE ROOTS.

"Father, here is a dock," said Thomas, as he was at work with his father in the garden, "shall I cut it off close to the root?"

"No," replied his father, "that will not do, I have cut it up myself many times, but it grows again stronger than ever. *Pull it up by the root,* for nothing else will kill it."

Thomas pulled and pulled again, at the dock, but the root was very deep in the ground, and he could not stir it from its place: so he asked his father to come and help him, and his father went and soon pulled it up.

"This dock root, Thomas," said his father, "which is an evil and fast growing weed in a garden, puts me in mind of the evil things that grow so fast in the hearts of children. A bad passion, even when found out, is hard to be removed; it is of no use to trifle with it; there is no other way to overcome and destroy it, but to *pull it up by the root.*

"You have often seen in our garden, Thomas, that when the weeds are allowed to grow, they spoil all the plants and flowers that grow near them. So it is with evil passions in the heart of a child. If a little boy is ill-tempered, we must not expect to find in him good humor, cheerfulness, thankfulness, and a desire to make others happy. And a little girl, who is idle, we need not expect to be industrious, neat or careful. As weeds injure the flowers, so bad passions will injure good qualities. If a child is undutiful to his parents, and despises the commandments of God, we might as well look for a rose or a tulip in a bed of nettles, as hope to find in his heart those graces and good desires that we love to see growing there. Now this is quite a sufficient reason why all bad passions should be *pulled up by the root.*

Every bad habit, every evil passion which troubles you, you should try with all your heart and mind to overcome: you should, if possible tear it up. But you will find your own strength but weakness. and you must apply to that Almighty friend, who alone is able to strengthen you, and assist you. He can take from your heart the love of sin;—

and this is the only sure way of destroying it, as we have the dock, by *pulling it up by the roots.*"—*Youth's Friend.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Washington Telegraph.

ANOTHER ATTACK UPON THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The following correspondence speaks for itself: and is further confirmation of what we have said relative to the causes which dissolved the late cabinet. We reserve, for a subsequent notice, our comments upon this extraordinary attempt to silence this press, by holding others responsible for our statement of a fact, which, so far as Mr. Ingham was concerned, had been stated in the Philadelphia Inquirer, several weeks ago, the truth of which cannot be denied. It is proper, however, that we should say that Mr. Ingham having completed the important reports, for which he continued in the discharge of the duties as Secretary of the Treasury, had made his arrangements to leave the Department yesterday. In the morning he was engaged in taking leave of his friends, when Major Eaton, accompanied by several others, made his appearance in the Treasury building. Their conduct was such as to attract the notice of the clerks; and a report was soon circulated that he had come there for the purpose of making a personal attack upon Mr. Ingham. One of his friends immediately apprized Mr. Ingham of it; and he having prepared himself for the occasion, passed to his office without molestation. Some short time afterwards Major Eaton, with two of his brothers-in-law, Dr. Randolph and Major Lewis, left the building. Mr. Ingham, we are informed, will leave the city for Pennsylvania, to-morrow.

MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.

FRIDAY NIGHT, 17th June, 1831.

SIR: I have studied to disregard the abusive slanders which have arisen thro' so debased a source as the columns of the U. S. Telegraph. I have been content to wait for the full developement of what he had to say, and until persons of responsible character should be brought forth to endorse his vile abuse of me and my family. In that paper of this evening is contained the following remark of my wife. "It is proven that the Secretaries of the Treasury, and of the Navy, and of the Attorney General, refused to associate with her."* This publication appears in a paper which professes to be friendly to you, and is brought forth under your immediate eye. I desire to know of you, whether or not you sanction or will disavow it. The relation we have sustained towards each other authorises me to demand an immediate answer. Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

S. D. INGHAM, Esq.

*This is not fairly quoted. We said:
"It is proved that the families of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the Navy, and of the Attorney General, refused to associate with her. *Ed. of Tel.*

REPLY.

WASHINGTON, 18th June, 1831.

SIR: I have not been able to ascertain, from your note of last evening, whether it is the *publication* referred to by you, or the *fact* stated in the Telegraph, which you desire to know whether I have sanctioned or will disavow.—If it be the first you demand, it is too absurd to merit an answer. If it be the last, you may find authority for the same fact in a Philadelphia paper, about the first of April last, which is deemed to be quite as friendly to you as the Telegraph may be to me. When you have settled such accounts with your particular friends it will be time enough to demand of others. In the mean time, I take the occasion to say, that you must be not a little deranged, to imagine that any blustering of yours could induce me to disavow what all the inhabitants of this city know, and perhaps half the people believe to be true.

I am, sir, respectfully yours, &c.

S. D. INGHAM.

JOHN H. EATON, Esq.

MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.

18th June, 1831.

SIR: I have received your letter of to day, and regret to find to a frank and candid inquiry brought before you, an answer impudent and insolent is returned. To injury unprovoked, you are pleased to add insult. What is the remedy? Is it to indulge the expectation that, though a man may be mean enough to slander, or base enough to encourage it, he yet may have bravery sufficient to repair the wrong. In that spirit I demand *satisfaction* for the wrong and injury you have done me. Your answer must determine whether you are so far entitled to the name and character of a gentleman as to be able to act like one.

Very Respectfully, JOHN H. EATON.

SAM'L D. INGHAM, Esq.

Washington, 20th June, 1831.

SIR: Your note of Saturday, purporting to be a demand of satisfaction for injury done to you, was received on that day: company prevented me from sending an immediate answer. Yesterday morning your brother in law, Dr. Randolph, intruded himself into my room with a threat of personal violence. I perfectly understand the part you are made to play in the farce now acting before the American people. I am not to be intimidated by threats, or provoked by abuse, to any act inconsistent with the pity and contempt which your condition and conduct inspire.

Yours, Sir, respectfully,

S. D. INGHAM.

JOHN H. EATON, Esq.

MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.

20th June, 1831.

SIR: Your note of this morning is received. It proves to me that you are quite brave enough to do a mean action, but to great a coward to repair it. Your contempt I heed not; your pity I despise. It is such contemptible fellows as yourself that have set forth rumors of their own creation, and taken them as a ground of imputation against me. If that be good cause, then should you have pity on yourself; for your wife has not escaped them, and you must know it.—But no more; here our correspondence closes. Nothing more will be received short of an acceptance of my demand of Saturday, and nothing more said to me until face to face we meet. It is not in my nature to brook your insults, nor will they be submitted to.

J. H. EATON.

S. D. INGHAM, Esq.

FROM MR. INGHAM TO THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, 21st June, 1831.

The President of the United States:

Sir—Before I leave the city, it seems to be due to the Government that I sho'd perform a painful duty, imposed upon me, by the events of the last forty eight hours. It is not necessary for me now to detail the circumstances which have convinced me of the existence of vindictive personal hostility to me among some of the officers of the Government near your persons, and supposed to be in your special confidence, which has been particularly developed within the last two weeks, and has finally displayed itself in an attempt to waylay me on my way to the office yesterday, as I have reason to believe, for the purpose of assassination. If you have not already been apprised of these movements, you may perhaps be surprised to learn that the persons concerned in them are the late Secretary of War and the acting Secretary of War—and that the second Auditor of the Treasury, Register of the Treasury, and the Treasurer of the United States, were in company—and that the Treasurer's and Register's rooms, in the lower part of the building of the Treasury Department, and also a grocery store between my lodgings and the office, were alternately occupied as their rendezvous, while lying in writ—the former affording the best opportunity for observing my approach. Apprised of these movements on my return from taking leave of some of my friends, I found myself obliged to arm, and accompanied by my son and some other friends, I repaired to the office, to finish the business of the day, after which I returned to my lodgings in the same company. It is proper to state, that the principal persons who had been thus employed for several hours, retired from the Department, soon after I entered my room, and that I received no molestation from them either in my ingress or egress. But having recruited an additional force in the evening, they paraded until a late hour in the streets near my lodgings, heavily armed, threatening an assault on the dwelling I resided in.

I do not prasent these facts to your notice for the purpose of invoking your protection. So far as an individual may rely on his own personal efforts, I am willing to meet this peril—and against an assault by numbers I have found an ample assurance of protection in the generous tender of personal service from the citizens of Washington. But they are communicated to you as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and more especially of the District of Columbia, whose duties in maintaining good order among its inhabitants, and protecting the officers of the Government in the discharge of their duties, cannot be unknown to you.

I have only to add that, so far as I am informed, all the persons engaged in giving countenance to this business, are officers of the Government, except the late Secretary of War.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant

S. D. INGHAM.

On receiving the foregoing letter, the President addressed the following note to the gentlemen designated as Mr. Eaton's accomplices:

June 22, 1831.

"Messrs. Col. Campbell, Treasurer; Major Smith, Register; Doctor Randolph, Acting Secretary of War; and Major Lewis, 2d Auditor.

GENTLEMAN:—I have this moment received the enclosed letter from Mr. Ingham, dates 21st instant, and have immediately, on its receipt, sent to ask an interview with him, I find that he has left the city before it reached me. I wish you to state to me if you, or either of you, have had any agency or participation, and if any, to what extent, in the aledged misconduct imputed in his letter herewith enclosed.

I surely have been deceived in your characters if you are capable of so far forgetting the resposibilities of your stations as to participate in the reprehensible conduct charged. To the serious charges contained in Mr. Ingham's letter, which gave me the first information that I have had upon the subject of *his* difficulties, I wish you to give a prompt and explicit answer. Respectfully,

ANDREW JACKSON."

The Washington Globe contains the replies of all the above (accused) gentlemen, in which they all unequivocally deny the charges preferred by Mr. Ingham. We have not room for their letters, and indeed we think it unnecessary to publish them.

The following from the U. S. Telegraph, will give some additional light to the foregoing correspondence:—

What is the true state of this question? Before Mr. Eaton was appointed Secretary of War, certain ladies had refused to associate with his wife. After it was understood that he was selected, and before his name was announced, he was informed that his elevation would work no change in her favor; and was advised not to provoke the consequences—He then protested that a refusal to associate with his family would not be a cause of personal difference with any one. By degrees he found his power increased. He obtained control of the President's will, and made an acquiescence with his demand the condition upon which his colleagues were to remain in office. They refused—the cabinet was dissolved; and the Philadelphia Inquirer, devoted to Mr. Eaton, and the favored press of Major Lewis, charged, as a justification for the removal of her husband; that Mrs. Ingham had refused to associate with Mrs. Eaton. Many weeks thereafter the same fact is stated in the Telegraph; Major Eaton then demands of Mr. Ingham to disavow the fact, under pain of being held personally responsible, and by way of provocation slanders Mr. Ingham's wife. Thus in the same breath, and in fact in the same note, declaring that Mrs. Ingham was unfit to associate with a virtuous woman, and challenging her husband because she had refused to associate with Mr. Eaton!

But the Globe asserts that the wisdom of the President never was more clearly exhibited than in removing every discontented feeling from his councils.—Had the President acted with the firmness and proper regard for his character, which his own fame and the interests of his country required, he would have silenced the "malign influence" at once. It was in his power to have hushed the rising *storm* by restricting it to the domestic fireside of his favorites. But he has adopted all their feelings and passions, and by yielding to their control, become, we fear, irretrievably their victim. What had Mr. Ingham, Mr Branch, or Mr. Berrien, done to provoke the private animosity of Mr. Eaton. Nothing. We defy the ingenuity and *invention* of the Globe to point to a single act, with the single exception that they refused to compel their families to visit Mrs. Eaton. They had not slandered Mrs. E. They had not insulted Mr. Eaton. On the contrary, they sympathised for his misfortune. Why then is it now pretended that Mr. Eaton's private animosities were good cause for a dissolution of the cabinet? Is not this an admission that Mrs. Eaton's influence has dissolved the cabinet?

But has the President removed every discontented feeling from his councils? He has not. He is yet surrounded by an irresponsible *cabal*, who use the malign influence as the means of controlling the power and patronage of the Government. It becomes the American people to know the whole truth. The threats of personal violence shall not intimidate us, and, as it is our duty, we will expose it to them. Our returning health shall be devoted to this unpleasant duty. *U. S. Tel.*

"HAIL COLUMBIA HAPPY LAND,"

Is the cutting and sarcastic heading used by the editor of the "Cherokee Phœnix," in an article reciting the cruel oppression and high handed tyranny pursued by the State of Georgia towards the defenceless Cherokees, and the Missionaries of the Cross, who have left the sweets of domestic society to proclaim to the aboriginies the way of life eternal.

It will be seen by the official documents, that the General Government is most cordially co-operating with the oppressive acts of the State of Georgia in driving the Cherokees from the land of their fathers, alike regardless of the unalienable rights of the Indians, the mission establishments planted amongst them by the disinterested benevolence of the christian public. It will be recollected that it is but a short time since, that we published an account of the arrest of the Rev. Mr. Worcester, and after being dragged before a Georgia tribunal, was discharged on the ground that he was an *United States officer.*

Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon; that in order to further the views of the State of Georgia, the superanuated old man now at the head of the nation, has yielded his assent to the dismission of the Rev. Mr. Worcester as Postmaster at New Echota, and thus paved the way for the order of the Governor for his arrest and that of his fellow laborors, unless they flee the country in the short space of ten days.

Spirits of Washington and Jefferson, who once cherished Indian rights and civilization with more than maternal affection, what think ye of measures more barbarous than the Hebrew bondage in Egypt!—acts in a land of freedom which must make every American republican to blush and hang his head for the degredation that clusters on the land! In the language of the Commercial, "the Ministers of the gospel—the messengers of peace on earth, and good will to men—The METHODIST alike with the PRESBYTERIAN—are to be seized and incarcerated, or driven into banishment, not only by the PERMISSION, but by the ASSISTANCE of Gen. JACKSON! We call upon Christians of every denomination—we call upon the American people, as one man, to raise their voices against these tyrannical acts—acts, which, if allowed to be enforced, without visiting the heads of the authors with the strongest legal manifestation of the public indignation, will cover the American name with reproach in the eye of man, & render the nation accursed in the eye of HIM who hears the ravens when they cry, without whose knowledge a sparrow does not fall to the ground, and who has said—"VENGEANCE IS MINE—AND I WILL REPAY." *Sentinel of Freedom.*

"MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN."

The famous Sea Serpent made his appearance in Boothbay harbor last week. He was first seen on Sunday, and again on Tuesday by two gentleman who had a distinct view of him, his snakeship passed very leisurely by a point on which they stood, and within sixty feet from them. He was also seen by 12 or 15 persons who stood on another point of land by which he passed at 150 feet distant. All the spectators who saw him, concur in the opinion that his length exceeded 150 feet. They describe him as being of a brown color on the back, and yellow brown on the belly, having a flat head like a land serpent and without fins. He moved with an undulating motion, like that of a blood-sucker, which gave the appearance of humps, as described by those who have previously seen such monsters. The editor of the Wiscasset Yankee, represents the spectators to be men of unimpeachable veracity, and that being out of danger they viewed the monster with perfect coolness, and with a determination to ascertain his dimensions with tolerable accuracy, which the sluggishness of his motion gave them a good opportunity of doing.—[Gardiner Intelligencer.

PORT AU PRINCE.—A letter received here, dated Port au Prince, June 12th states that a French frigate had lately arrived there from France, with Commissioners to finish a Treaty, the preliminaries of which had been signed in France, and containing the *ultimation* of the French Government. This has been at once rejected by the Haytien Government, in consequence of some stipulations being made in favor of French subjects residing at Hayti.

Upon this, the French Consul called a meeting of his countrymen, and directed them to close their concerns, and quit the country with the least possible delay, which they were preparing to do, and it was feared hostilities would ensue.

These proceedings had almost entirely suspended business. American Provisions were plenty, and prices low.—Those who were receiving cargoes put them in store, it being impossible to make sales, and the produce of the country had become exceedingly scarce.—Coffee was selling at $13 per 100 lbs. on shore. Doubloons $33 each. *Transcript.*

LADIES' PUBLIC DINNER.—The ladies of Lowell recently had a *public dinner* on the occasion of presenting a standard to a military company. Think of that—the delicate, the refined, the retiring part of creation, who would fain have the other sex look upon them as beings of superior refinement spirituality, sitting down to *eat* and *drink* in *public.* What would Lord Byron have done on such an occasion? He could never bear to see woman eat. What *would* he have thought to see ladies feasting, at a public dinner? We are not informed as to the number of *ladies* who assembled, nor who officiated as presidentess or vice-presidentess. And what is more strange not a word is said about the toasts *drank* on the occasion. It is not stated, but we presume, "the utmost harmony and *sistership* prevailed on the occasion, and the guests retired highly pleased with the *entertainment.*" *Family Reader.*

A project is on foot for connecting the Tennessee and Mississippi by a rail road from the Muscle Shoals to Memphis.—The Huntsville Advocate affirms that "a single capitalist, a gentleman of extensive information on this as well as on other subjects, and having no interest in the Tennessee Valley, has professed his willingness to take stock to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars in such a rail road."

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, JULY 12.

OUR NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

Was celebrated by the Inhabitants of this town and vicinity on the 4th inst. Its return was welcomed by the Bell's merry peal, and the Cannon's majestic roar. A national salute of twenty-four guns was fired at the rising of the sun. A procession was formed at 11 o'clock, at the Hall of Mr. E. F. Beal, under the direction of Major Thompson Hall Marshall of the day, assisted by Capt. Amos Millett Deputy Marshal—when preceded by a Band of Music, they proceeded to the Universalist meeting house, where after the performance of a voluntary by the choir of singers and an eloquent and a very appropriate prayer by Rev. Mr. Murray, the declaration of Independence was read in an impressive manner by David Noyes Esq. when the following hymn was sung to the tune of St. Helens.

In freedom's song let millions join,
And praise the Guardian Power divine.
Whose inspiration gave the light,
That dawned with clear, celestial ray,
And gave our land this festal day,
Dispersed its clouds, and made it bright.

Like Israel's tribes on Egypt's flood,
Our fathers' feet with caution stood
On stern oppressions's awful strand;
They raised their prayer to heaven's high throne;
The Lord in majesty came down,
And safely led his chosen band.

The way was desert, dark, and drear,
And doubtful hearts were filled with fear;
But, lo, a fiery pillar rose,
A light to guide fair freedom's band,
And led them to the promised land;
A cloud of darkness to their foes.

Columbia's hills and vales, be glad;
Virgins and youth, with garlands clad,
Express your joy in songs of praise;
While dim-eyed age exults to see
Its offspring independent, free,
And joins the choral theme to raise.

After which Dr Jonathan S. Millett pronounced an oration in a truly elegant style, and as for matter, it was in our judgment much superior to any which we have ever heard or read, and it was received with the clapping of hands and huzzas by the audience; when their burst of applause had subsided the following song was sung accompanied by the appropriate musical instruments:—

The trumpet of liberty sounds thro' the world,
And the universe starts at the sound;
Her standard Philosophy's hand has unfurl'd,
And nations are thronging around.

CHORUS.

Fall, tyrants, fall! fall! fall!
These are the days of Liberty.
Fall, tyrants, fall!

How noble the ardor that seizes the soul!
How it bursts from the yoke and the chain!
What pow'r can the fervor of Freedom control,
Or its terrible vengeance restrain?
Fall, tyrants, fall! &c.

Ye stern towers of despots! ye dungeons & cells
The tempest shall sweep you away:
From west to the east the dread hurricane swells
And the tyrants grow pale with dismay.
Fall, tyrants, fall! &c.

The slave, on whose neck the proud despot has trod,
Now feels that himself is a man;
And the lordly Usurper who ruled with a rod,
Hides his head 'midst his servile divan.
Fall, tyrants, fall! &c.

The cruel dominion of Priestcraft is o'r,
Its thunders, its faggots, its chains;
Mankind will endure the vile bondage no more,
While Religion her freedom maintains.
Fall, tyrants, fall! &c.

The hymn of the free shall Americans hear
With a cold and insensible mind?
No! each freeman his part in the chorus shall bear,
And contend for the rights of mankind.
Fall, tyrants, fall! &c.

The procession was then resumed and repaired to the dinner table, where about one hunbren and fifty persons sat down to their repast, which consisted of all the good things of the season. After the cloth was removed the following regular toasts were drank.

1. THE FOURTH OF JULY—The birth day of our Nation's Independence; may that spirit, which animated the Patriots of '76 to burst the bands of tyranny and oppression, never cease to glow with increasing ardor in the bosom of their offspring to the latest posterity.

2. THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—Framed by the Heroes and Sages of the Revolution; may it long remain a memento of their virtue, humanity and patriotism.

3. THE UNION OF THE STATES—Distraction to the brain, and palsy to the arm, that would sever the weakest tie, that binds us together.

4. THE YEOMANRY OF MAINE—A free government needs no other support than an enlightened community.

5. AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS—The four grand pillars which support the fabric of our National Independence.

6. OUR NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY—Let Justice mark the line, and Yankee bravery establish it.

7. THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON—"First in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen;"

"He burst the fetters of our land,
He taught us to be free;
He rais'd the dignity of man,
He bade a Nation be," and it was so.

8. GENERAL LA FAYETTE—An herald proclaims before him, that this is the man that freemen delight to honor.

9 THE HEROES OF THE REVOLUTION—Altho' the most of them have withdrawn from the festivities of this day, yet their achievements are fresh in our memory.

10. AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE—The centre of the great solar system of civil and religious liberty; may its effulgence dispel the darkness of despotism and bigotry, and light up the flame of liberty throughout the universe.

11. POLAND AND ALL OTHER NATIONS STRUGGLING FOR LIBERTY—May God speedily break the rod of the oppressor and let the oppressed go free.

12. OUR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, AND COLLEGES—The safe guards of our liberties.

13. THE FAIR—Our Mothers and Sisters, our Wives and Sweethearts, the nearest and dearest, and most beloved objects of our affections; may they instill into the minds of our youth the love of virtue, liberty and Independence.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Hon Levi Hubbard, President of the day—THE ORATOR OF THE DAY—long may he live to animate his countrymen by a display of such a glowing picture of the effects of our Independence upon mankind.

By Thomas Clark, Esq.—CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY—the richest inheritance of our fathers, may we ever estimate its worth.

... Marshall of the Day—Our Mu... ful servant, whose garments were ... garments of praise," but thro' *mud, dashing and botching*, have become "of many colors" and quite uncomfortable—may his employer speedily provide him a *new suit!*

By W.m. Pingree—Independence—a day of festivity; may the time soon come when we shall all be like our principles—independent.

By Maj. E. Hall, Vice President—The freemen of these United States—may they ever be aware of the fair and spacious promises of the Absaloms of our day.

By Capt John Rust, Vice President—The Hero of the two countries, that crost the Atlantic four times to serve the cause of freedom in our country.

By Wm E. Goodnow—Our Revolutionary Soldiers—may they never want for the blessings which we enjoy, through the neglect or ingratitude of their posterity.

By Hon. L. Hubbard, President of the day—The Inhabitants of Norway—alike distinguished for their indrustry, economy and liberality; may the festival we have this day celebrated with them be long remembered and imitated by freemen.

By Rev B. B. Murray, Chaplain—The Orator of the Day—modest, able, affectionate and sentimental; may he long live to see those principles flourish which he has this day defended.

By S. Ames, a Revolutionary Soldier—Americans—may the great Jehovah, the God of peace and love, protect American Heroes in all which they approve.

By Mr Noyes of Minot—Freedom of Opinion—it tells the soul the full value of liberty—insures the advancement of national mind, and swells the glow of patriotic feeling.

By Asa Barton, Esq.—July 4th, 1776—while our native Eagle shall soar above the clouds, and our shores be washed by the waves of the ocean, Americans will continue to hail with delight the Birth day of our Independence.

By David Noyes, Esq—American Freedom—while the nations of Europe are bowing their necks under the yoke of oppression, may gratitude, to the Giver of all good, spontaneously flow from every American bosom, for the inestimable privileges which we enjoy.

By Maj. T. Hall, Marshall—The American Eagle—soaring amid the tempestuous winds of *political and clerical ambition*; through Divine protection, may he never get *blown off the coast.*

By Dr. J. S. Millett, Orator of the day—The Committee of Arrangements—may they ever be as patriotic as were the committee of the Continental Congress who drafted and reported a form of the declaration of our Independence.

By Rev. B. B. Murray, Chaplain of the day—The Committee of Arrangements—Judicious and discreet; may they this day and forever wear the badges of our esteem.

By Asa Barton, Esq.—Our Host, Mr. Ezra F. Beal—He has opened his hands and supplied all our wants.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

We learn that at Bethel, on Tuesday last, after an address from Mr Bullard, agent for the Maine Sabbath School Union, a County Sabbath School Union was formed for Oxford County. We have not received the particulars, but hope they will be communicated by the Secretary.

MEETING OF THE OXFORD COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Oxford County Temperance Society held their annual meeting at Bethel, on the 5th inst. The President and Vice President being necessarily absent Levi Whitman Esq. was called to the chair. The Report of the Executive Committee having been read from the chair its acceptance was moved by Peter C. Virgin, Esq. and seconded by Dr Leander Gage, both of whom sustained the motion by interesting speeches. An able and well adapted address was delivered on the occasion by Samuel F. Brown Esq. which was well received by a numerous and highly respectable audience. The following resolutions offered by Dr. Gage were passed unanimously:—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to effect the formation of Town Temperance Societies in all the towns in this county, where none now exist, and especially to invite all such societies to send delegates to the annual meeting of this society, and to a correspondence with this society on measures for the promotion of Temperance.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to take such measures, as they may deem proper, to effect the formation of a State Temperance Society for the State of Maine.

The following gentlmen were elected officers for the current year viz:

Hon. Luther Cary. *President.*
Hon Stephen Chase, *Vice President.*
Samuel F. Brown, Esq. *Secretary.*
Doct, Leander Gage, *Auditor.*
Mr. Jeremiah Mitchell. *Treasurer.*
Peter C. Virgin, Esq. } *Executive*
Levi Whitman, Esq. } *Committee.*
Dea. William Barrows, }

The society voted that in future their annual meeting should be holden on the second Wednesday in September. The society were very cordially received and liberally entertained by the Friends of Temperance in Bethel. The Report of the Executive Committee will be published in a future paper. Com.

☞A GREAT EXPOSE it is said will soon be made at Head Quarters.—The following extract of a letter, may indicate its nature:

"Judge Baldwin and some other old and faithful friends of Gen. Jackson, have been here, and have had long and secret conferences with the President, and are said to have succeeded in opening his eyes to the *dupery* which has been practised on him. A private correspondence between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. McLane has come to his knowledge—and it is supposed that the former will not be allowed to go to England. It is rumored that the President swears "by the eternal that he has no party—that those who professed to be his friends were merely using him for their own aggrandizement, and that the d——d scoundrels shall be disappointed."

Working Men's Adv.

Further disclosures! Is any thing more to come than we have already! or has some new club of politicians *got possession* of the President. If so, will not *Mrs.* Eaton, Van Buren & Co. recapture him in due time?

Truly we have come to a pretty pass!

Kennebec Journal.

The N. Y. Evening Journal contains a letter from Washington, in which it is stated that sometime in 1829, some of Gen. Jackson's friends persuaded him to get rid of Major Eaton, by sending him to France; but that the plan was thwarted by Van Buren, who had then arranged his plan of ousting Calhoun by means of Eaton's wife.

FOREIGN NEWS.

London, May 27.—We are delighted at being able to announce fresh successes of the Poles, against their barbarous oppressors. Gen. Chrzanowski having received orders from the Commander in-chief to march to Zamosc, with a corps of 8,000 men, for the purpose of causing a division of Volhynia, and replacing Gen. Dwernicki, who was forced to retire into Gallicia (an avowed neutral territory, but whose neutrality was violated in the most scandalous manner by the Russians, with the connivance of Austria) chose the shortest way, by penetrating through the enemy's positions through Kock, Labartow, and Krainstraw. The General's expedition was accomplished in the most spirited, dexterous and successful style. He not only made forced marches of eighty-one miles (English) in three days, but beat the Russians in 3 several battles, and brought eight hundred prisoners to Zamosc on the 12th inst. The fate of the hero and his gallant corps excited much anxiety, as it was known that he was surrounded by the enemy's force, amounting to twenty-four thousand men, and was besides cut off from all succor for a whole week. In addition to these accounts, intelligence from Warsaw mentions that the insurrection in Lithuania progresses—that the peasantry are more determined than ever in opposition to the Russian yoke—and that in particular throughout the Polish province of Samogitia, all the male population are under arms, and swear, on the tombs of their forefathers, to shed the last drop of blood in their veins, rather than submit to Russian despotism. We hope France and England will see the necessity of promptly interfering in behalf of patriots like these, so worthy in every respect, of the most extended blessings of freedom. It would be shame on both countries, never to be forgotten, never to be wiped away, were Poland again to be enslaved.

Turkey. The Turkey mail arrived this morning, with accounts from Smyrna of the 19th ult. and from Constantinople to the 26 ult. They are generally silent as to the insurrections mentioned in the French papers; there is, however, a great movement, as 500 persons were put to death in one night, and a great number of bodies had been seen in the Bosphorus, but the details we are unable to give.

Belgrade, May 7.—We learn from Nissa, under the date of the 28th of April, that the vanguard of the insurgents commanded by the Pacha of Wrana, and Persorein, attacked on the 21st of April, the Grand Viezer's troops near Pieiepo, but was completely beaten and put to flight with the loss of one thousand men. Mustapha Pacha on hearing this news immediately advanced to repair the disaster, and met with the Grand Vizier's troops on the 23d. A terrible battle began, and the cannonade was heard the whole day, but the result is not known.

The lumber trade on the Kennebec is now uncommonly brisk! Prices are good, and the supply, though great, not equal to the demand. Does this lumber go to the West Indies? Not a single board. It goes to build up manufacturing towns and villages in our own New-England. One of these villages takes more lumber than any British Island in the West Indies. Besides British laws still compel the islander to take the lumber of the northern provinces. What then does the lumber trade to the West Indies amount to, more than we have always had? *Kennebec Journal,*

Those Jackson editors in this State who represent that Mrs Eaton was excluded from society at Washington, because she is the daughter of a mechanic, cannot possibly be ignorant that they are giving currency to a falsehood. Every intelligent editor must have learned before this, the *criminal* nature of those "offences against society," which, whether true or not, are the ground of her exclusion, *Ib.*

Mr. Taney, the new attorney general is but little known to the nation. He is a respectable lawyer of Baltimore, a federalist of the ultra stamp, and a leading member of the Roman Catholic church. We do not object to him on account of his religion, and as to his federalism, if the real patent exclusive democrats make no objection, why should others? *Ib.*

Progressive Increase of duty—After the 30th inst. the Tariff provides that the duties on the subjoined articles are to be increased as follows:

Flax, from 45 to 50 dollars per ton.
Hemp, from 55 to 60 dollars per ton.
Indigo, from 30 to 40 cents per pound
Sail Duck, (of all kinds) from 10 to 10 1-2 cents per square yard.

A fourth trial to elect members of Congress from Essex North and Bristol Districts, Mass. took place last Monday.—No choice has been effected in either district. In Essex North, Mr. Cushing (nat repub) received 2019 votes; Mr. Kittridge (nat repub) 1260, and Mr. Osgood (Jackson) 1368. In 11 towns in Bristol, Ruggles had 1732 votes; Hodges 1574; Scattering 87. Unofficial accounts state that Mr. Ruggles wants only 16 votes of being chosen.

The Governor of Massachusetts, on Monday of last week, by message, prorogued the legislature of that state, to the day preceding the first Wednesday in January next, the day assigned for the organization of the Gen. Court, under the constitution as amended. The late session continued four weeks and a day, during which time, seventy-three acts were passed.

The Steam-boat Gen Jachson has been raised, and towed to New-York. Not a body was found on board.

EX-PRESIDENT MONROE

died at New York, on Monday, July the fourth at half past three o'clock P. M He died at the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel L. Gouverneur, Esq. aged 73. This is the third President who has departed this life on our memorable Fourth of July.

Republican Convention.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICANS

of Maine, opposed to the proscriptive and prodigal measures of the National and State Administration, are notified to meet in Convention at Portland, on TUESDAY the 2nd day of August next to select some suitable person to be recommended as a candidate for Governor at the ensuing election, and to transact such other business as may be deemed expedient.

Per order of the State Committee.
June 13.

DIED,

In this town, on the 7th inst. a daughter of Mr. Wilson, aged 6 years.

In Poland, 16th ult. Major James Johnson, a Revolutionary officer and pensioner, aged 96 years and 3 months.

Special Notice!

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to him by note or account, that unless settlement is made by the twentieth day of August next, those demands due in January last will be left with an attorney for collection.

WILLIAM COX.
Norway, July 9, 1831. 4

HAY, HAY.

WANTED, immediately, several tons of good HAY, for which CASH will be paid. Inquire of the Printer. July 11.

SUMMER GOODS.

G. C. LYFORD

WOULD inform his friends and customers that he has just rec'd his Summer Stock of Staple and Fancy

Goods,

—among which are—

BROADCLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, Vestings, Cambrics. Muslins, Ginghams, Calicoes, Linens, Gauze Hdkfs. and Scarfs, Fancy Silk and Egyptian Hdkfs., Blk. and Col'd Silks, Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, Shawls, Lastings, Princettas, Brochellas Drillings, Stormants, Jeans, Navarino Cloths, Cassinetts, Brown Battistes, Green Bonnet Silks, Artificial flowers and a variety of other fashionable articles.

Also—One Case more superior quality

LEGHORNS,

Satin Straw and Boxford Straw **BONNETS**—Children's Straws, and one Case **NAVARINOS** at the low price of one shilling.

WANTED,

1000 yds. Tow and Linen CLOTH, yard wide and good quality.
500 yds. Cotton and Wool Flannel, stout.
500 yds. Wool Flannel, stout.
1000 Skeins White Woolen Yarn.
500 pr. White and Col'd Woollen Socks, stout and good sizes.

Fair prices will be paid in Goods for the above articles if offered in the course of six or eight weeks—if the quality will answer. The Yarn must be from 8 to 9 skeins to the pound, made of good wool and spun even or it will not answer. G. C. LYFORD.
Portland, June 15, 1831. 6w1

Carding Machine.

FOR sale one single Carding Machine and four Pickers for wool—Also, 3 Circular Saw Clap Board Machines.

The above machinery is new and of good workmanship Terms liberal—inquire of NAHAM HOUGHTON or GEORGE EARLE.
Brunswick, April 13, 1831. 3m44

SATURDAY COURIER.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

Of News, Literature, Agriculture, Manufactures, &c. &c.

The LARGEST Newspaper printed in Philadelphia, and the CHEAPEST in the United States.—Terms, only $2 per annum, half yearly in advance.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is respectfully invited to this popular weekly publication—furnishing as it certainly does, one of the most acceptable vehicles of information to persons whose occupations will not permit them to enjoy the advantages of perusing the daily Journals, and also for those who reside in the city, and desire (for a moderate equivalent) an acquaintance with the earliest and current News.

The SATURDAY COURIER is printed on the patent Napier Press and comprises 28 columns of the largest class, which is renewed every week and includes

Light Reading, in all its departments,
Internal Improvements,
Commerce, Agriculture,
Domestic Manufactures,
Prices Current of Stocks,
The Grain and Flower Market,
Public Sales of Groceries, &c. &c.
Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received during the week,
☞And all other subjects of an interesting nature.

The publishers have already received the most flattering assurances of complete success—and it is their intention to keep up corresponding efforts to make their Journal deserving the popular character it has obtained.

The publishers have the advantage of very extensive facilities of obtaining information at HOME and ABROAD—which is afforded by an abundant exchange with all the principal papers in the Union—besides, which their office is furnished with the best London and Liverpool papers and Magazines of the earliest dates.

The publishers intend to devote annually a portion of the profits of their work, to the promotion of the cause of Literature.—As soon as proper arrangements can be effected, a premium of

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

will be awarded for the best American Tale. The gentlemen who shall be selected to decide the award, shall be named at the time of offering the premium.

All orders for the Saturday Courier, (containing the price of subscription,) must be addressed to WOODWARD & SPRAGG,
June 25. Philadelphia.

**Subscriptions for the above received at this office, and forwarded free of expense.

Rogers & Cutler,

(New Stone Buildings, Middle-Street,)

HAVE received their assortment of Spring and **SUMMER GOODS,** comprising a large and elegant selected Stock, at wholesale and retail. Among which are—Black, Blue, Olive, Green, and Mixed

BROADCLOTHS,

from 3 to $9;

Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Beaverteens, Lastrings, Rowen Cassimeres; Hamilton Stripes, Stormants Drillings, &c. &c. for men and boy's wear

☞**3,000** yards of Calico from 10c to 2s; Plaid, Striped and Colored Ginghams, new style; Merino, Raw Silk, Brocade, Thibet, and Cassimere Shawls.

☞A great variety of Fancy Handkerchiefs; Leghorn and Navarino BONNETS, very cheap; Also, Bonnet Trimmings.

A splendid assortment of Black Lustrings; Turk Satins; Gro De Naps; Synshaw and other Silks; also colored Silks of various kinds and qualities.

Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Vigonia Hose and 1-2 Hose; Super Gloves and low priced ditto.

Muslins, figured and plain; White and Colored Cambrics; Linens and Lawns; Russia Damask and Diapers; Shaker Diaper and Crash.

☞Also, a large assortment of **AMERICAN GOODS,** such as Sheetings, Shirtings, Bed Ticks and Ginghams; Blue Warp Yarn; 2000 lbs. White Warp Yarn, &c &c.

Portland, May 6. 6w52

Mantua-Making

AND

MILLINERY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that the Portland, Boston, and New-York Summer Fashions for Ladies' Dresses, Bonnets, Caps, &c. &c. are now received; and she can assure all who may favor her with their patronage, that all work entrusted to her care will be done in the neatest and most fashionable manner. She has on hand, and will keep constantly for sale, a fine assortment of

Bonnets, Calashes, Turbans, Caps, &c. &c.

LEGHORN BONNETS

dressed and made in the nicest style, and at short notice. All orders from a distance punctually and faithfully attended to.

☞Constantly on hand and for sale a variety of **BAND BOXES.**

Norway Village, May 31. 1830.

GEORGE ROPES,

Middle-St. Portland,

HAS received per last importations an extensive assortment of Crockery, China, and Hardware **GOODS** consisting of Brass and Copper Kettles; Saws, Latches, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Locks, Brass Fire Sets, Brittania Tea and Coffee Pots, Cutlery, Tea Trays, Hollow-ware, Nails shovels, &c.

Also—elegant patterns of Gold edged, printed, and lustre

China.

Rich Cut and Common Glass. Latest style of B. P. Dining and Tea Sets.

Every description of Edged, C. C., and Enameled Ware in assorted crates for traders, all of which will be sold at low prices, for cash, credit, or produce.

**Cash or Goods, and the highest market price given for paper RAGS.
June 7, 1831. 6w52

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, July 1, 1831.

John Beal
Lucinda Adams
Benj. B. Murray
Sarah Rust
John Reed, Plantation No. 8.

WM. REED, P. M.

NOTICE.

To Rheumatic Invalids.

PERSONS suffering, under *Rheumatic Affection* are respectfully assured, that they can obtain of the proprietor and his agents a safe and admirable remedy for RHEUMATISM, however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

☞**DR. JEBB'S**

Rheumatic Liniment!

will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has sometimes been attended with such extraordinary success as to cure the most distressing *Rheumatism* in *twenty-four hours*, even when of years standing.

This highly valuable *Liniment* is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Chilblains, &c.

(*This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country.*)

☞An agent recently writes: "Please send me a further supply of Jebb's Liniment the first opportunity—I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is *recommended by some of our physicians very highly*, although contrary to their rules and regulations to give encouragement to such (or, patent) medicines." But it is a most decided proof of their confidence in its invaluable properties.

☞Another agent writes: "I wish you to forward me some more of Jebb's Liniment, which has recommended itself very highly." *Price 50 cts. a bottle.*

☞*The painful and debilitating complaint of*

☞**THE PILES.**

receives immediate relief, and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured, by the administration of

Dumfrie's Remedy for the Piles.

THIS approved compound also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frequently accompany that disorder, and increase the danger of the patient, viz: *pains in Loins—Headache—loss of appetite—Indigestion*, and other marks of *debility.*

☞A relieved Patient writes from a distance, "It is but justice to inform you, that I have used your *Dumfrie's remedy for the Piles* for sometime past, and have found it eminently successful."

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample *Directions*, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package which consists of *two boxes*, one containg an *Ointment*, and the other an *Electuary*.—Price $1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one is wanted.

DUMFRIE'S

Itch Ointment!

THE extensive sale and established reputation of

Dumfrie's Itch Ointment,

encourages the Proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public, as a most *innocent* as well as *powerful* application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been cured in one hour! by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no *Mercury*, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or to pregnant females. Price 37 1-2 cents. 3

**None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the *sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, *immediate successor* to the late Dr. W. T. Conway. For sale with all the other "*Conway Medicine*," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

☞Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

RHEUMATISM CURED!

The following certificate has been politely furnished to the subscriber by Eli Longley Jr. Esq. of Waterford, in this County, in favor of Dr. Jebb's Rheumatic Liniment. The subscriber is always supplied with the genuine article. Persons who are in want of it, would do well to recollect that they had better send a little further and be certain that to purchase articles which may injure them, or not do them any good at least.

For sale in large or small quantities, together with a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, by ASA BARTON, Agent.
Norway, June 20.

To Asa Barton, Esq.—

Dear Sir—I hereby certify, that, having been severely afflicted with the Rheumatism, for a considerable length of time, and receiving no essential benefit from any other medicine, I at length made use of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, and found almost immediate relief. And as some months have passed away since I have been relieved of that tedious complaint, I have the strongest confidence in the efficacy of this Liniment for the cure of Rheumatic affections in general. I speak not in its favor from my own experience alone, as several individuals of my acquaintance have experienced the benefit of this truly valuable medicine, when other medical prescriptions have failed to afford them relief. ELI LONGLEY, Jr.

RAKES for sale at this Office.

MORAL REFLECTION.—The Editor of a Carolina paper, having just recovered from severe sickness, commences with the following excellent moral reflections.

"After more than a month's prostration of mind and body by fever, it is with unfeigned delight that under the influence of returning health, we find ourselves once more enabled to address our readers.

"He who, in making up his estimate of this life, shall omit to include a fair portion of sickness and disease—who shall fondly flatter himself that he is exempt from the ordinary casualties and afflictions of life—that health is to sit forever smiling on his cheek, and that his hand is never to be arrested in its labors, will find, as he journeys onward, that his calculations are full of errors, that he has been drawing conclusions against nature and experience, and that he has aggravated the ordinary pains of sickness by adding to them much grevious disappointments. The truth is, and sooner or later it is one to which all must be reconciled, that the whole of the great human family are exposed to various diseases, from the operations and effects of which, very few, if any escape. There are exceptions to the rule, but they are so few as to be hardly worthy of notice. The aggregate of mankind are born to sickness as the sparks fly upwards. The infant at the breast—the youth in the heyday of life and animal spirits—the strong man whose frame is like a tower, are all equally in danger of an attack; despite his stregth, his muscle and his nerve, may be made more powerless and weak than even the sucking babe.

"There is yet a moral in sickness which perhaps few discover, and which but few of those who do ever stay to reflect on. It teaches, above all things, to prize good health—and it shows us that scarcely any thing is wanting to happiness but that inestimable blessing. In sickness how insignificant do all those little cares appear which are perpetually disturbing the current of our lives. when we have little else to think of—they seem beneath the operations of a wise man's thought—unworthy of an anxious hour. Health seems the only matter that can create anxiety—the only thing, the loss of which can really make a man a slave. We know not, until both are stricken down, the value of the sages reflection, that a "sound mind in a sound body" is to be prized above worldly wealth, and the evanescent breath of fame."

SUPPER AND SLEEP. Late suppers should always be abstained from. If any circumstance render it necessary to eat later than customary, at least an hour should intervene between eating and retiring to rest. The food should then be of the lightest quality. During sleep the stomach is unfittedto perform the office of digestion, andwhere it is irritated with late food, disturbed sleep, incubus, and apoplexy in those who are predisposed, will be likely to ensue. The last meal of children should always be light and easy of digestion, and eaten near the close of the day, soon after which they should retire to rest. They should never be permitted to set up to a late hour. Sleeplessness in children arises generally from improper food, want of sufficient exercise in the open air, or from actual diseas . The custom of presenting our friends sweetmeats, cakes, fruit and nuts, in evening circles, cannot be too severely censured, as it oppresses the stomach with indigestible food at a time when it is least prepared to do its office. Nothing will sooner undermine the constitution than the want of a sufficiency of healthy and refreshing sleep. To insure good health it is absolutely necessary to retire to bed, and rise from it early, and when the weather will permit, take exercise in the open air before breakfast. A garden is invaluable for that purpose. Sleep is always more refreshing before midnight, than after that period; another strong reason for retiring early. Persons inclined to fatness and those of a full habit, should follow strictly the custom of early rising. Those who lead a sedentary life without much exercise of the mind require less sleep than those of feeble constitution, the hard working man, or the laborious student. But these must beware of the relaxing consequences of lying long in bed, and the enervating air of a warm chamber. Restlessness in the night, may be obviated by rising from the bed and walking a few times about the room and shaking up the bed clothes.

Catechism of Health

TO THE OREGON EMIGRANTS The American Society for the encouraging the settlement of the Oregon County is desirous that enlistments should be made as soon as practicable; and that of the number offering for the first emigration, proposed to consist of one thousand male persons, who will quarter in St. Louis some time in the months of January and February next, a part should be of the following character and occupations: of 15 or 20 persons possessing a scientifiic knowledge of the different branches of natural philosophy, particularly astronomy, geology and botany—2 or 3 practising and skilful physicians—6 master ship builders—mill wrights-wheel wrights—carpenters—blacksmiths—tinmen—tanners—curriers—shoemakers—hatters, &c. of capitalists—taking with them vessels suitable for the lumber trade and whale fishery, both of which pursuits are, and for many years will continue, vastly profitable; of capitalists, who will carry out the iron parts of gristmills, sawmills, and of nail making machinery, and who will establish a paper-mill—a printing press—a manufactory for window-glass and a foundry for iron ware.

An immense water power is found 21 miles from the Columbia, up the Wallamot or Multnoma, in the very midst of the contemplated settlement. It is formed by the falling of this great river, perpendicularly 25 feet. Capt. Dominis, who has recently returned from the valley of the Waliamot, where he had resided nearly a year, went to the foot of this cataract with his vessel of 200 tons. This gentleman surveyed a part of the Columbia river, and made a chart of the same. He was particular in his examination of the country, and thinks, with hundreds of others who have explored the same territory, all concurring with each other in like testimony, that no spot, elsewhere, on earth, offers equal advantages for the residence of a civilized people.

He reports that the English traders at Fort Vancouver, a post nearly opposite the mouth of the Multnoma, had, in 1830, 400 acres of land under cultivation—had raised, and on hand 7,000 bushels of excellent wheat—10,000 bushels of potatoes—corn and other grain in abundance—had 350 head of horned cattle, horses as many as would suit their convenience. They had built three vessels, which were then employed in the profitable business of carrying lumber to the Sandwich Islands.

Emigrants will go to the Oregon country in the manner and under the encouragement annunciated by the Society's circular; each receiving, gratuitously, a lot of land in the most delightful and valuable region in America; where the fertility of soil, the healthfulness of climate, the good market for every product of earth and of labor, and the enjoyment of a free and liberal government, will conspire to make life easy, and the settlers happy.

H. J. KELLEY, *General Agent.*

A LESSON FOR TEAMSTERS.—It is well known to all who ever have occasion to ride in a chaise or carriage half a dozen miles, that while some of the persons they meet with teams are polite and accommodating and willvery promptly and courteously afford every facility for travellers to pass them, there are others with the insolence of a Turk and the stubbornness of swine make it a point to obstruct the passage of every chaise they meet, and appear to think they have a perfect right to abuse and drive over every person who rides in one. It is quite probable that these teamsters have been abused themselves sometimes by upstart dandies who ride out to cut a dash and show off their little greatness; but this furnishes no excuse for their impudence to respectable people who find it necessery to ride in a chaise. We understand a case of the kind alluded to occurred yesterday in the vicinity of this town. J. P. Pierce, Fsq. of Gorham, was riding into town in a chaise, when attempting to pass a team he found he had not sufficient room between the team and the deep water course on the side of the road. He requested the teamster to give him more room or stop till he could get his chaise out of the way, or he should inevitably be upset. The teamster returned an insolent answer accompanied with an oath and drove on, locked wheels, upset the chaise and dashed it pretty well to pieces. Not satisfied with this the fellow still drove on a few feet further and came in contact with another chaise containing a man with his wife and child. The team occupying the middle of the road, or rather crowding on that side where the chaise was, there was no chance of escape, and this chaise also was pushed into the gutter, and tipped against the bank. The horse being rather restless the gentleman called to the teamster to hold him while he could take his wife and child from the chaise. The teamster only answered with an insolent oath and drove on.—We are glad to hear however, that Mr. Pierce did not lose sight of him till he ascertained his name and then sent an officer after him with compliments *for seventy dollars damages.—D. Courier.*

DODGING A SHERIFF.

About twenty miles from Mount Hora, N. Y. there is a house which is built in two States, three counties, and four towns. The States are New-York and Vermont—the counties are Rensselaer, Bennington, and Washington, and the towns are Bennington, Shaftsbury, White Creek, and Housac. The Temperance Advocate gives the following description of it:—"It was built by a Mr. Mathews, who, through some freek of fortune become subject to those unwelcome visitors 'yclept Sheriffs. On one occasion, the Sheriff of Bennington county, Vermont, called at the house, and on inquiry, found that Mr, M. *had gone to the State of New York.* The hall being quite capacious, and the division line of the States running longitudinally through the centre, he, with wonted hospitality, invited the Sheriff to dine with him. The Sheriff accepted the invitation, and seated himself in his own State, while Mr. M. prefering the other side, sat down with him, bidding defiance to all the authority of "John Doe and Richard Roe."

Reminiscence.—May 31, 1811.—Great fire at Newburyport, commencing at half past 9 in the evening, and continuing all night. Nearly all the business part of the town destroyed—about 250 buildings, including a large brick meeting house, the custom house, post office, four printing offices, &c. Not less than 76 families were deprived of a home, and the total loss estimated at nearly a million of dollars. This great calamity called forth the sympathies and charities of the benevolent in all the New England, Middle and some of the Southern States. The whole amount contributed was upwards of $127,000—24,000 from Boston, 10,000 from Salem, and 10,000 by a grant from the State Legislature, then in session.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening last, Mr. John Dunlap 2nd of this town, was run over by an ox-cart heavily loaded with plank, near Coomb's Mills in Lisbon, and almost instantly killed. The circumstances (as we are informed) are briefly these; while descending a hill with his team, the back pin, which prevents the tongue from slipping through the ring, attached to the yoke, dropped out, and the tongue began immediately to press forward. In endeavoring to rescue his oxen from impending danger, it is supposed one of them trod upon his foot, by which he was thrown down, and not having sufficient time to recover himself before the wheels reached him, one passed over one of his arms, and another directly over his head. His head was literally crushed to atoms. He lost his own life in attempting to save the lives of his oxen. His body was brought to this place on the Saturday following and interred. Mr. Dunlap was an industrious, hard-working man. He has left a wife and two children to mourn his untimely death.

Brunswick Journal.

DUELLING.—A few days ago two men of coarse appearance, and probably foreigners, went on the hill west of the ferry, armed with large pistols, and fired several shots at each other, to the great terror of the women, and amusement of the boys in the neighborhood. One of the parties had his breeches much torn by gun powder. They were brought before the court and finally committed to prison. *Long Island Star*

A new plan to pay off the National Debt.

An old Bachelor in Ohio, by way of a set off against Gen. M'Clure's proposition to tax Bachelors instead of dogs, proposes as follows—hear him. Let every one that is tired of conjugal felicity pay a certain fee to the state for a divorce, according to his ability; and it will not only supercede the necessity of taxing dogs, but there will be no need of taxes of any kind. And if government will give me the exclusive privilege of unmarrying all those who wish to be unmarried in the United States, I will pledge myself to pay off the National debt in five years."

The number of premiums paid for killing dogs, previous to Wednesday, was 433. On Wednesday, 256; Thursday, 237. Total, 926. More than 100 additional applications were on the docket yesterday morning. The effect of the law in clearing our streets of these dangerous animals, has been admirable.—Very few dogs are now to be seen.

Journal of Com. Saturday.

The Boston Patriot says, "we are sorry to hear that Lafayette has lost his influence with the Government, and has retired to La Grange for the summer. It augurs ill for France, that his pure patriotism should not be acknowledged as sterling coin at the Court of Louis Phillippe."

SHIP BUILDING IN HALLOWELL. In addition to the ship Constellation, of 400 tons, recently launched from the shipyard of Peter Grant & Sons, there are now two fine ships on the stocks in this town, one of 300 tons owned by Robinson & Page, and the other of 450 tons by Rufus K. Page. They are under the superintendence of E. G. Pierce, and the workmen make use of beer instead of ardent spirits. The Constellation was built, launched, and has gone to sea *without ardent spirit.*

There are also two schooners of 100 tons each building in this town by Isaac Smith and S. C. Grant.—*American Adv.*

THE CLAY MAN.—This is the title of a new paper published by S. R. Kramer, in Philadelphia, twice a week. It is very small but "an excellent piece of stuff.' It bears the motto from Costard "I'll slash—I'll do it in my shirt." And it does slash away at the administration with a vigorous and keen edge.

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts by a vote of 272 to 78 have voted to amend the Bill of rights so that the support of religious institutions shall be voluntary.

PROSPECTUS

of a paper to be published at Hallowell, entitled

EASTERN BANNER

AND PEOPLE'S PRESS.

WHEN a new Journal is proposed for the public, it is usual and proper to declare the objects for which it is to be established, and the principles by which it will be governed. The publishers of the *Eastern Banner and People's Press* think it incumbent on them to say, that the leading objects for which this paper is to be established are, to promote the cause of truth, to guard and sustain our republican institutions, and to expose prejudice, ignorance and vice.

In calling public attention to the dangers that beset our free institutions, we shall bring into prominent view the nature and influence of *SECRET SOCIETIES,* or combinations of men organized and set in motion by laws *carefully concealed from the people,* and extending throughout the Union. The fact that such societies exist, thus organized, and on such a gigantic scale, is well known, and ought to arrest the attention of every friend of civil liberty. The facilities which they furnish for concealed effort for evil purposes—for personal promotion and favoritism on the one hand—for undermining hostility on the other, are of sufficient moment in our view, to require a public, free, and full examination. *Secresy* is essentially anti-republican: it is uncongenial with our institutions. Our elections are holden in public, our courts of justice sit in public, our legislatures deliberate in public. The eye of the people has free scope through all the operation of our social and political system. An institution that runs counter to the whole current of our civil and political usages, whose very essence consists in *secresy,* whose vital principle is *concealment* and *mystery,* surely deserves public attention and investigation. Such attention and investigation we propose to bestow upon it. We shall address ourselves to the honest judgment and good sense of our fellow citizens, to whom is committed the sacred trust of preserving our free institutions from every pernicious influence, and handing them down unimpared.

As to the principles by which our paper will be governed it is important to state, that it will not espouse the cause of either of the present political parties in the United States, or in this State; but will be devoted to the great cause of Education, Virtue, Temperance, and Morality generally, and the interests of Agriculture and Industry in all their branches. It will be our purpose at all times to give the news of the day, a full portion of miscellaneous reading, and impartial information respecting political occurrences and events. And lastly, being ourselves advocates of free investigation, it is our resolve to establish and preserve a *Free Press*—free in every sense of the word.

All those who feel friendly to the objects for which this paper is to be established, are respectfully and earnestly requested to extend their support and exert their influence in its

With these principles and sentiments in view, we solicit the patronage of all who are desirous to avert the dangers to be apprehended from *FREEMASONRY,* an institution in its nature and tendency both anti-republican.

Terms.—This paper will be published weekly, on a super-royal sheet, with a neat and fair type, to commence about the fourth of July, at two dollars a year, if paid within six months from the time of receiving the first number; two dollars and fifty cents at the end of the year: a discount of ten per cent for payment

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BOOTS, SHOES, &c. &c.

RUFUS P. BEAL

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to his friends and the public that he has just received and offers for sale a good assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies' thin SHOES;
Morocco, Kid, and Prunella Shoes;—An elegant assortment of Children's Shoes—Also, for sale a good assortment of Goat Skin Morocco; Sheepskin Morocco of all colors for childrens' Shoes, together with Binding and Lining;—Bell's celebrated Paste BLACKING, equal to any and excelled by none, which being prepared with oil will not injure the leather; Essence of different kinds; Combs; very nice Satin Lastin, suitable for Gentlemen's summer wear, and shoes; Pink Cambric; Prest Crape; Rosin; Fancy Boxes; Shoe Thread, and a variety of TOYS for children.

☞Boots made in the best style.

☞A first rate Journeyman is wanted at the above business.

Norway Village, June 13. tf

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,

PLANTATION NO. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non resident proprietors or owners of Land in Plantation No. 8, County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the bills in said Plantation No. 8, committed to the undersigned Collector to collect for the year A. D. 1830, in several sums following, viz:

Names of proprietors when known,	No. of Lots	No. of Ranges	No. of Acres	Value	State & County, & Plantation tax	Deficient highway tax for 1830
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
James F. Bragg,	8	10	100	30	65	
Josiah Brown,	6	1	50	12 50	29	1 31
South half do.						
William Sawin,	7	18	100	10	23	1 2
Unknown,	10	13	100	10	23	96
do.	7	17	100	15	35	
John Farrington,	8	9	45	15	35	8 53
Oliver D. Lord,	6	1	50	12 50	29	1 30
North half do.						
Salmon Dyke,	9	12	100	23	53	

Unless said taxes and all necessary charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before Monday the fifth day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said Land will then be sold at Public Vendue as will discharge the same, at the school house in district No. two in Plantation No. 8.

JOHN REED, { Collector of Plantation No. 8, 1830.

Plantation No. 8, June 6, A. D. 1831. 1

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, $1,-25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. Dec. 7.

NEW-YORK REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that an Institution is established, and in successful operation, in the city of New-York Eldridge street, between Grand and Broome, denominated the "REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE," under the jurisdiction of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States;—that this Institution has arisen from its own intrinsic merits, notwithstanding the opposition of illiberal and interested Physicians, to an eminence and celebrity which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

In this College, a system of practice is taught altogether superior to that taught in other Medical Schools, or pursued by other Physicians, the remedial agents being principally derived from the vegetable kingdom. Its efficacy has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished Medical Reformers of this or any other age. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the mercurial or mineral treatment had been pursued without the least effect, except great injury to the constitution. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, as to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical; and it is chiefly owing to this success, that we are indebted for the elevated character and reputation of our Reformed Medical Colleges. In short, the system of practice we teach, "like the Doric Column, stands *simple, pure* and *majestic,* having *fact* for its basis, *induction* for its pillar, and *truth* alone for its capital."

The necessity of an Institution of this kind, under the direction of competent Professors, must be strikingly evident to all who have reflected upon the subject of medical Reform The prevailing practice of Physic and Surgery is generally admitted to be replete with danger to the health and lives of mankind. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are now the means chiefly relied upon for the removal of almost every disease incident to the human body, notwithstanding their deleterious effects are so universally known and experienced.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the Student will be taught all the ordinary routine of practice that is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic *course of study,* combining each of those departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expence, in comparison with that of other Medical Colleges.

The following are taught, both on the old and modern, or Reformed System, by lectures, recitations, examinations, and suitable text books:—

1. *Anatomy and Physiology.*
2. *Materia Medica and Pharmacy*
3. *Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery.*
4. *Midwifery.*
5. *Theoretical and Practical Botany.*
6. *Chemistry.*
7. *Medical Jurisprudence, &c.*

There being an Infirmary connected with the College, the Student will have the benefit of Clinical Practice, by which the experimental, or practical part of medicine, will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever a student of qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two or more years, to complete a course is studies.

Students will have an opportunity of attending the New-York Hospital, in addition to the Infirmary, where many hundreds of medical and surgical cases are daily exhibited, and Lectures delivered, Operations performed, &c. with the benefit of an extensive medical library.

For the information of some, we wish to state that this System of Practice has no connection with that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.—The qualifications for admission into the school will be;—1. A Certificate of good moral character. 2. A good English education.

TERMS.—The price for qualifying a person to practice, including board and all the advantages of the Institution, will be at the reduced price of $250, payable in advance; or $150, in advance and $150 at the time of graduating.—Some allowance will be made for those in indigent circumstances.—The price of a Diploma will be ten dollars.

Every student will be expected to supply himself with bed and bedding, books, fuel, &c. which may be purchased in this city at a very small price.

We have the pleasure to announce that our School is in successful opperation; there having been about thirty graduates during the present spring, and that there is an opening and a demand in every section of the United States for those educated in its Principles and Practice.

Those wishing further information, will please address a letter (post paid) to the undersigned.

The public are cautioned against the reports and misrepresentations of interested Physicians who are unacquainted with the System of Practice, and the Principles on which it is founded.

Students may enter the School at any period, but the Spring, or Fall, is preferable.

W. BEACH, M. D. PRINCIPAL.

N. York Reformed Medical College, May, 1831.

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at $1,50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.

S. COLMAN, Portland,
Agent for the work.

ISSUE(S) MISSING

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